engagement such as a clear definition of the endeavor, establishment of roles and responsibilities, identification of priorities, etc.

PRESERVING THE LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY OF VOLODYMYR DISTRICT OF VOLYN OBLAST

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The territory of Volyn Oblast is characterized by the presence of two distinct landscape types within its borders: Polissia and forest-steppe. Within the study area, ten landscape areas can be identified. Volodymyr Raion is situated in one Polissia (Turiisk) and two broadleaf (Lutsk and Ivanychiv) natural landscape zones. Consequently, the Turiisk landscape area is the most economically developed in Polissia, leading to the preservation of natural landscapes in small patches, primarily composed of broadleaf and mixed forests. On the upland areas, economic development is particularly high, resulting in limited remnants of natural landscapes. The remaining forests consist of small patches of oak-hornbeam formations, while pine-dominated forests are also common. The Ivanychiv landscape zone is characterized by the lowest forest cover in the entire oblast. Volyn Oblast is one of the regions with a high percentage of protected areas, accounting for 10.92% of its total area. This percentage continues to increase annually, as the natural conditions in the oblast allow for the creation of new protected areas. Considering the goals of sustainable development in the oblast, it is projected that the protected area in Volyn Oblast should reach 14.1% of its total area. The majority of the protected areas in Volodymyr Raion are of local significance, with only one reserve holding national status. There are no national nature parks or nature reserves in the area. Concerning the ecological network in the oblast and Ukraine, there are no international or national elements, only regional eco-core areas and wildlife corridors. However, among the reserves in the area, some are classified as Emerald Valley sites, which protect the habitats of rare flora and fauna species that are subject to special protection in Europe. Overall, there are 35 protected areas spanning a total area of 13594.57 hectares dispersed across the raion. The level of protected areas in Volodymyr Raion is relatively low, accounting for only 5.27% of the total area, which is almost half of the regional indicator. The distribution of protected areas within the raion is particularly uneven, with certain territorial hromadas having no protected areas, while others have protected areas spanning multiple territorial hromadas. Corrected: It should be noted

that valuable natural areas in the region have been identified for the creation of new nature reserves or the expansion of existing ones, such as the prospective Western Pobuzhzhia National Nature Park. This park aims to protect Polissia and forest-steppe landscapes and will stretch along the valley of the Western Bug River and its tributary, Luha. Keywords: landscape, protected area, protected natural objects.

THE FIRST DETERMINATION OF THE ABSOLUTE AGE OF THE DEPOSITS OF THE 3RD TERRACE OF TRANSILVANIA, USING OPTICALLY STIMULATED LUMINISCENCE METHOD

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For determining the absolute age of the terrace deposits, a geomorphosite located on the left side of Someșul Mare river, southeast of Rebrișoara was selected, which includes a fragment of the tread of the 3rd terrace (20 m relative altitude) and the cuesta slope, facing north, of the Făgetului Hills. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the question of the fluvial terraces age has been long debated in Romanian geomorphological literature. Many geomorphologists have carried out studies where the question of the age of the terraces both inside the Carpathian curvature and outside, was raised. Most of the studies carried out for the terraces on the rivers of the Transylvanian Basin indicated the age of the 3rd terrace as Wurmian (Brătescu, 1941; Dragoman, 1955; Posea, 1961; Fuchs and Konya, 1967; Jakab and Sipos, 1970). Moreover (Savu, Mac and Tudoran, 1970 states that the 3rd terrace was formed in the Middle Weichselian (Wűrm II). Until recently, most assumptions related to the age of the terraces were based on the correlation between them and/or by dating the paleontological fossils discovered in the terrace deposits. Recent studies, on the other hand, use high-precision methods to determine the ages of terrace formations. Researchers as Bălescu, 2003, Necea et al., 2013, Armaș, 2018, uses methods as the Infrared-stimulated luminescence dating (IRSL) and SAR-OSL (Optically Stimulated Luminescence). The present study focuses on the attempt to determine the age of the 3rd terrace in the corridor of the Someșul Mare river. In the alluvial formations of this terrace, two geologic drilling operations were carried out from where several samples were collected. They were subjected to OSL analysis at the Luminescence Dating Laboratory, Department of Geoinformatics, Physical and Environmental Geography, University of Szeged, Hungary. The results showed an older age of 3rd terrace than was believed until now.